

# Middlebury Register.

VOLUME XXI.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1856.

NUMBER 4.

## THE MIDDLEBURY REGISTER.

OFFICE IN BREWSTER'S BLOCK, MAIN-ST.

J. COBB & COMPANY,  
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.  
J. COBB, Editor. W. J. FULLER, Business Manager.

### TERMS.

The Register will be sent one year, by mail, or delivered at the office, where payment is made strictly in advance, for \$1.50. Delivered by carrier, paid strictly in advance. If not paid within six months, 50 cents additional. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors. All communications must be post-paid. V. B. PALMER is agent for this paper in Boston, New-York and Philadelphia.

### BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Done in modern style, and at short notice.

### Middlebury Female Seminary.

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Miss LUCY D. STORON, Teacher of English and Latin.  
Miss ELIZABETH GOODRICH, Teacher of English Branches and French.  
Miss H. KILBOURN, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.  
Miss SARAH J. CHURMAN, Teacher of Modern Languages.  
The Summer Quarter will begin on Monday, May 6.  
Charges for Board and Tuition the same as heretofore. The bills are payable at the middle of the Quarter.  
Middlebury, April 16, 1856.

### FREE OF CHARGE!!!

Two Splendid Parlor Engravings, entitled, "Bolted Abbey in the Olden Times," a splendid steel engraving, from the celebrated painting by Landseer, and the "Departure of the Israelites from Egypt," a large and beautiful engraving from a painting by D. Roberts. The retail price of the above engravings is \$3 per copy, but will be sent free of charge as follows:

The subscribers have established a Book Agency in Philadelphia, and will furnish any book or publication at the retail price free of postage. Any persons by forwarding the subscription price of any of the \$3 Magazines, such as Harpers', Godey's, Putnam's, Graham's, Frank Leslie's, Fashion's, &c., will receive the magazines for one year, and a copy of either of the above beautiful engravings, free of charge, or if subscribing to a \$2 and a \$1 Magazine, such as Peterson's, and Children's Library, Christian Annual, they will receive both magazines and a copy of either of the above engravings.

Every description of Engraving on Wood executed with neatness and dispatch. Views of Buildings, Newspaper Headings, Views of Machinery, Book Illustrations, Lodge Certificates, Business Cards, &c. All orders sent by mail promptly attended to. Persons wishing views of their buildings engraved can send a Daguerreotype or sketch of the building by mail or express. Persons at a distance having saleable articles would find it to their advantage to address the subscribers, as we would act as agents for the sale of the same.

H. R. M. PRICE, 33

50 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

H. BYRAN, 2, MAY FIFTH.

### Singer's Sewing Machines.

All persons who desire to obtain full and reliable information respecting SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—their price, capabilities, advantages, &c., will receive the same, and a copy of either of the above beautiful engravings, free of charge, or if subscribing to a \$2 and a \$1 Magazine, such as Peterson's, and Children's Library, Christian Annual, they will receive both magazines and a copy of either of the above engravings.

I. M. SINGER & CO'S NEW YORK.

This paper is devoted entirely to the Sewing Machine industry. Copies will be supplied to all interested parties.

R. R.—The unparalleled success of our Sewing Machines has induced several fraudulent imitations, which we have detected and exposed. We have secured the rights of our patents have recently been decided in our favor in the U. S. Circuit Courts in New York and New Jersey. In these cases, the rights of our patents have been upheld, and we are enabled to hold down the price of the machine to the surface of the machine, by a yielding pressure, which is used in the Sewing Machine—has been fully established. The Sewing Machine, and the Sewing Machine, as we call it, is a machine which we have secured the rights of our patents have recently been decided in our favor in the U. S. Circuit Courts in New York and New Jersey. In these cases, the rights of our patents have been upheld, and we are enabled to hold down the price of the machine to the surface of the machine, by a yielding pressure, which is used in the Sewing Machine—has been fully established.

Local Agents are wanted to make sales of our improved sewing machines. To persons properly qualified for the business, a very profitable and profitable employment is offered. New and improved machines, exchanged on liberal terms for old machines of every kind.

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13th, Principal Office, 32 Broadway, N. Y.

### Rutland and Burlington RAILROAD.

#### SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday April 7, 1856, trains will run as follows, viz:

Leave Middlebury for Burlington at 4.58 P. M. and 7.53 A. M.

Leave Middlebury for Rutland and Bellows Falls at 10.25 A. M. and 9.15 P. M.

Trains leave Bellows Falls, via Chesham Road, for Fitchburg, Groton and Newbury, Concord, N. H., Lowell, Lawrence, Montpelier, Worcester, Providence and New York, via Norwich. Also via Valley Railroad for Springfield, Hartford, New Haven and New York; and via Sullivan Railroad for Windsor, Montpelier, St. Johnsbury and the White Mountains.

Trains leave Rutland, via Western Vermont, Troy & Boston, Rutland & Washington, and Albany Northern Saratoga & Washington, and Saratoga & Champlain and St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, and St. Johnsbury, via Montreal and Ogdensburg.

Trains leave Burlington, via Champlain and St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, and St. Johnsbury, via Montreal and Ogdensburg.

E. A. CHAPIN, Supt.

Batland, April 3, 1856.

### WM. P. TENNY & CO.

RAILROAD HALL, BAYMARKET SQUARE, BOSTON.

Have new in store, and will be constantly receiving throughout the season, from the principal and best manufacturers in England and America, every description of

### CARPETS.

Desirable for furnishing HOTELS, DWELLINGS and SHOPS, embracing

### VELVET TAPESTRY.

BRUSSELS TAPESTRY.

Brussels, Three-Ply and Kidderminster.

Painted Carpets, Bookings, Mouldings, &c.

Comprising a very large assortment, all of which will be sold at the lowest market

## Legal Notices.

EASTMAN W. CASE, Addition Co.

vs. FREEMAN M. WHEELER, Dec. Term, 1855.

Eastman W. Case, of Bristol, in the County of Addison, having at the present term exhibited to this Court his bill in Chancery against Freeman M. Wheeler, late of New Haven, in said County, setting forth in substance, that said Freeman M. Wheeler, on the 22d day of January, 1853, in order to secure the payment of a promissory note, dated July 2, A. D. 1852, signed by said Freeman M. Wheeler, whereupon he promised to pay to the said Eastman W. Case or bearer three hundred and twenty dollars in six months from the date thereof, with interest annually, by his deed of mortgage dated 22d day of January, A. D. 1853, and duly executed, acknowledged and recorded according to law, conveyed and confirmed unto said Case in fee the following described land in said Bristol, to wit: beginning on the highway leading from Bristol village to Monkton, at the south east corner of a piece of land formerly owned by Leonard R. Gage and now owned by Eustache Bissonet—thence west on said Bissonet's line to the highway 8 rods, thence eastwardly on a parallel line with the first mentioned line ten rods, thence northwardly on the highway eight rods to the place begun at, being one half acre, being the same lot and premises occupied by Doct. F. P. Wheeler, and that the sum specified in said promissory note is now justly due and owing, and has not been paid according to the tenor of the same; and praying that the equity of redemption on the said mortgage be foreclosed, and the land sold to satisfy the same, and that the sum specified in said promissory note be paid to the said Case, and that he be awarded costs and charges of the said suit. It is ordered by the Court that this cause be continued till the next Tuesday of June, A. D. 1856, and that in the meantime notice of the pendency thereof be given to the said Wheeler, by publishing this order, together with the substance of the order, in three successive issues in the Middlebury Register—a public newspaper printed at Middlebury, in said County—the last of which publications shall be at least twenty days prior to said next term.

DUGALD STEWART, Clerk.

H. Needham, Solicitor for orator.

23w

STATE OF VERMONT, At a Probate District of New Haven, ss. Court holden at Bristol, within and for the District of New Haven, on the 24th day of April, 1856.

The Executor of the last will and testament of ALVIN WOOSTER, late of New Haven, in said District, deceased, made application to said Court to settle his account as executor with said estate: It is ordered by said Court that all persons concerned therein be notified to appear at a session of said Court to be held at Bristol, in said District, at the office of the Judge of said Court, on Monday the 24th day of May, at ten o'clock, A. M., and object to the allowance of said account if they see cause; for which purpose it is further ordered that a copy of the record of this order be published three weeks successively in the Middlebury Register—a newspaper printed at Middlebury, in this State—all of which publications shall be previous to the time appointed for said Court.

HARVEY MUNSILL, Judge.

A true copy of record.

H. MUNSILL, Judge.

23w

STATE OF VERMONT, At a Probate District of Addison, ss. Court holden at Addison, within and for the District of Addison, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1856.

An instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of WILLIAM MORTON, late of Middlebury, deceased, is presented for probate: It is thereupon ordered, that said instrument be considered for probate by this Court, at the session thereof, to be held at the office of the Register of this Court in said Middlebury, on Monday the 24th day of June next, (1856) at ten o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, that may appear and make their objections, if any they may have to the probate and allowance of said will, by publishing a certified copy of this order in the Middlebury Register—a newspaper printed at Middlebury, in this State—three weeks successively previous to the time of said Court.

A true copy of Record.

Attest J. S. Bushnell, Register.

33w

### TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC.

GEORGE TURNBULL & CO.,

5 and 7 Winter Street.

Having just completed our alterations, we are now prepared to exhibit as handsome a Stock of Goods as we have ever offered, and we do not hesitate to say, at even lower prices. We would invite special attention to our stock of

SILKS—Indian, French and English Black and Colored Silks and Ribbons, French and English Foulards.

MILLINERY—Ribbons, Tulle, Laces, and White Blouses and Laces; Bonnet Laces, Hats, &c.

LINENS—Linen Sheetings; Pillow Cases, Bosoms and Shirting Linens; Table Cloths, Doilies, Towels, Hucks, Table Covers, &c.

DOMESTICS—The best qualities of English and American Cottons and Sheetings; Towels and Lancashire Quilts and Covers; English and American Patterns; Colored Blankets and Silken; Gaiters, Medium and Domestic Flannels, &c.

EMBROIDERIES—French and Swiss Col. lars, Cuffs and Socks; Lawn, Valenciennes, Malta and Thread Collars, Shirts and Sets; English, Russian, Malta and French French Trimmings and Laces; French Swiss and Embroidered Bands and Flouncings; Embroidered Skirts, &c.

MUSLINS—Swiss, Book, Jacquet, Nainsook, and Cambric Muslins, in plain, plaid, check, corded, figured and dotted, Dimities, Lawns, Brilliants, &c.; Drapery and Lace Curtains and Muslins.

HOSIERY—Ladies', Children's and Gent's English and German Cotton Hose, white and colored, in plain, open and embroidered; Irish and French L. C. Paris Lawn Hosiery, in plain, reverse and embroidered; Irish and French Linen Lawns and Cambrics; Mitts, Gloves, &c.

DRESS GOODS—Bargues, Challies and Tissues; plain and printed (all wool) De Laines; French and English Prints; Jaconets, Grandees and Lawns.

N. B.—We have fitted up the chambers (overhead) for Wholesale Rooms, and furnished them with a Stock of Goods well adapted to the New England Trade. From our experience in business we feel warranted in stating that at no time were we better prepared to attend to the wants of our customers than at the present time.

Attest J. S. Bushnell, Register.

33w

GEORGE TURNBULL & CO.,

## Poetry.

By Thomas Campbell.

The more we live, more brief appear  
Our life's succeeding stages;  
A day to childhood seems a year;  
And years like passing ages.

The gladness current of our youth,  
Ere passion yet disorders,  
Steals, lingering, like a river smooth  
Along its glassy borders.

But as the care-worn cheeks grow wan,  
And sorrow's shafts fly thicker,  
Ye stars that measure life to man,  
Why seem your courses quicker?

When joys have left their bloom and breath  
And life itself is rapid,  
Why, as we reach the falls of death,  
Feel we its tide more rapid.

It may be strange; yet who would change  
Time's course to slower speeding,  
When, one by one, our friends have gone,  
And left our bosoms bleeding?

Heaven gives our years of fading strength  
Indemnifying loss;  
And those of youth a seeming length,  
Proportioned to their sweetness.

THE PRICE OF TWO POTATOES IN 1805.—The following anecdote of the first Napoleon—this necessity of discriminating between the two Napoleons is a little inconvenient—is related in a letter from a correspondent, who was a considerable time in the French military service, and who vouches for its authenticity. We might say of it "Se non e vero e ben trovato."

"The evening before the battle of Ulm, when Napoleon the First in company with Marshal Berthier, was walking incognito through the camp, and listening to the talk of the soldiers, he saw in a group not far off a grenadier of the Guard, who was roasting some potatoes in the ashes.

"I should like a roast potato above all things," said the Emperor to the Marshal; ask the owner of them if he will sell one." In obedience to the order, Berthier advanced to the group and asked to whom the potatoes belonged. A grenadier stepped forward and said, "They are mine."

"Will you sell me one?"  
"I have only five and that's hardly enough for my supper."

"I will give you two Napoleons if you will sell me one."

"I don't want your gold; I shall be killed before to-morrow, and I don't want the enemy to find me with an empty stomach."

"Berthier reported the soldier's answer to the Emperor, who was standing a little in the back ground.

"Let's see if I shall be luckier than you, said the latter, and going up close to the grenadier, he asked him if he would sell him a potato.

"Not by a long shot," answered the grenadier; "I haven't enough for myself."

"But you may set your own price," said the Emperor, "I am hungry, and haven't eaten today."

"I tell you I haven't enough for myself—besides all that, do you think I don't know you in spite of your disguise?"

"Who am I then?"  
"Bah! The little corporal, as they call him, am I right?"

"Well, since you know me, will you sell me a potato?"

"No, but if you would have me come and dine with you when we get back to Paris, you may sup with me to-night."

"Done!" said Napoleon. On the word of a little corporal, on the word of an Emperor!

"Well and good. Our potatoes ought to be done by this time; there are the two largest ones, the rest I'll eat myself."

"The Emperor sat down and ate his potatoes, and then returned with Berthier to his tent, merely remarking, 'The regu is a good soldier, I'll wager.'"

Two months afterwards Napoleon the Great was in the midst of a brilliant court at the palace of the Tuilleries, and was just sitting down to dine, when word was brought him that a grenadier at the door, saying that he had been invited by the Emperor. 'Let him come in,' said His Majesty. The soldier entered, presented arms, and said to the Emperor:

"Do you remember once having supped with me off my roast potatoes?"

"Oh that you? Yes, yes, I remember," said the Emperor; "and so you have come to dine with me, have you?"

"Rustan, lay another cover on your table for this brave fellow." Again the grenadier presented arms and said:

"A grenadier of the Guards does not eat with lackeys. Your majesty told me I should dine with you—that was the bargain, and trusting to your word, I have come hither."

"True, true, said the Emperor, 'lay a cover here near me; lay aside your arms, now, and draw to the table.'"

"Dinner over, the grenadier went, at his usual pace, took up his carbine, and turning to the Emperor, presented arms and said:

"A mere private ought not to dine at the table of his Emperor."

"Ah! I understand you," said Napoleon. "I name you Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and Lieutenant in my company of guards."

"Thank you heartily. *Vive l'Empereur!*" answered the soldier, and withdrew.

## ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

Speech of Hon. James McCham, OF VERMONT, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 30, 1856.

The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—Mr. McCHAM said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: In rising to address the committee at this time I cannot fail to be reminded that you and I have been here together before; nor can I fail to recall the scenes through which we passed six years since. Then, as now, there was an agitation in regard to the Territories of this Union; and I believe there was a great deal more animosity on the subject than there is even now. The Territories were different, but the same principles lay at the bottom of the agitation then and now. Time has passed on, and dealt far more kindly with you than with me, and upon your healthy and joyous countenances there are far fewer marks of the plow-share, and far fewer furrows upon your brow than upon mine. I cannot but be reminded that there are now only about fifteen men here who were together then. I have said, sir, that the principles which we were agitating at that time—although in relation to different Territories—were the same as those we are agitating now. And you will recognize the fact that probably never, in the history of the world, has there been agitation as to territories so rich, so large, so fertile, and in their anticipated destinies so prosperous, as those then and now under consideration.

We often, in reading a book, find out on a perpetual a good many things of importance which we had passed over in it. The President has discussed in ten columns our condition as to war and peace, the Army, and the Navy, and the revenue, and the tariff, and the public lands, and then he has gone abroad and discussed our foreign relations. And after he had gone over the whole American continent, and gone abroad over the rest of the world, he comes home and devotes eight columns of eighteen in reference to the controversy between the North and South. Eight mortal columns of the Congressional Globe are devoted to the agitation of slavery; and through out the whole he lays the entire blame upon the North, and excuses in every respect, and in every possible way, the South!

Now remember by whom that is done. It is done by President whose nomination was made at Baltimore, where the party was pledged that the man coming into power should not agitate the subject of slavery, and should not promote sectional agitation. The President himself came out in a speech, and promised the same thing. He came out afterwards in his inaugural, and repeated the pledge over and over again. It was repeated again through the votes which he cast in this House. After all that, there stand the eight columns of agitation. And I venture to say—and I say candidly and honestly—that, of all the abolition documents that ever I read, I never read eight columns better calculated to promote sectional agitation than these eight columns of the President's message. No such thing can be found in any other official documents in the United States.

One of the points which the President makes is the aggression inflicted on the South by the North. I will read an extract from the message:

"It is impossible to present this subject as truth and the occasion require, without noting the reiterated but groundless allegation, that the South has persistently asserted claims and obtained advantages in the practical administration of the general Government, to the prejudice of the North, and in which the latter has acquiesced. That is, the States, which either promote or tolerate attacks on the rights of persons and of property, pretend or imagine, and constantly aver, that their constitutional rights are thus systematically assailed, are themselves the aggressors. At the present time, this imputed aggression, resting, as it does, only in the vague, declamatory charges of political agitators, resolves itself into misapprehension, or misinterpretation, of the principles and facts of the political organization of the new Territories of the United States."

[Mr. McCHAM then proceeded to exhibit a colored map of Texas, to show what portion of the Territory was given to freedom, and what to slavery.]

Where is now (said he) the territory which was then declared free? It has been given over to New Mexico and Kansas with the permission to fill it with slavery if they please. There [indicating it on the map] is the southern boundary of Kansas, and that has gone into Kansas with the permission to fill it with slaves. The only portion of free territory which remains of all that we were to have is just that little red patch. It is a degree and a half of longitude in length, and half a degree of latitude in width. That is what remains. There is the promise made to us, and there is the manner in which it is kept. That little patch of territory is all we have to show that the free States were ever recognized in the distribution. There was one, as you will remember from reading Prescott, a territory in the mountains of Mexico. It was a republic; and while the hosts of Spain were pouring over all the rest of Mexico, that little republic maintained its independence for fifty years, and so perfectly determined were they to maintain their independence, that they were fifty years without ever tasting salt, because they could not get down to the ocean. I trust the time will come when in these settled Territories there will be a body of republicans who will have the same spirit and determination to maintain their freedom, come what will. I have shown you, then, what has become of that portion of territory. There [indicating it] is what the slave States

have got, and there is what the free States have got.

The President has made the establishment of the Missouri compromise line one of the great aggressions of the North against the South. That line has been broken up—we think, unjustly broken up. It was made by our fathers and ratified by their children. But there was something promised in the place of that line. What was it? It was that the people in Kansas should have the right to govern themselves. And the great struggle is at the present hour, not whether we will restore the Missouri compromise, but whether they will keep the promise made, when that compromise was adopted, to the ear, and break it to the hope?

A year before the Nebraska and Kansas bill was passed, another bill was passed by this House for the organization of this Territory; and I believe it gave joy throughout the whole land. It contained no provision in it for the abrogation of any compromise. It stood before us as free territory, and emigrants said, "We will go to that Territory, the inheritance of our fathers, and we will keep it free. We will go there fearless of any encroachment upon the part of slavery; we will go there and enjoy a free State." But another year came, and another bill came along with it. That bill promised that every man who went there should go there upon an equality with every other man, so far as political rights were concerned.

Now, sir, all the new territories settled by the Old World were settled in masses; men did not go out singly from their homes.

It was so in the settlement made in this country. Such was the fact in the settlement of Virginia, of South Carolina, of Connecticut, of Massachusetts. But, sir, we hear a great deal of complaint in these days about emigration aid societies. Now, suppose that here is a company of men coming from London to Plymouth. Suppose a hundred men were to come, and you see a man rushing to the king, breathless, exclaiming, "Why, men are emigrating here in masses!"

"Well, what of it?" "Why, they have no right to come here in masses. Let every man row his own boat. Let them come singly, and I will not object, but here they come in whole shiploads!"

Well, sir, there was an emigrant aid society for the encouragement of the Plymouth colony. Every man who came to the Plymouth Rock mortgaged his services for ten years, in order that he might have his expenses paid, and an allowance for his support after he arrived.

And the same thing might be said in respect to the emigration from Greece to Asia Minor, Italy, and Sicily. Those who emigrated were generally persons composing a minority who, having been defeated in their political struggle, did not care to be tainted with it, and hence they preferred going to a foreign country. But they were in a different situation in some respects. They went out without law—without law—without law with the right to make their own laws. But there was another thing in regard to these emigrant aid societies; those who stayed at home were bound to pay the expenses of those who went abroad. This was just as much a settled law that community as any other law that ever existed there.

There was another emigration which, in one respect and only one, bears a resemblance to those who are now going West. There was a body of men who went out from a certain country for the purpose of going to the land of freedom. That was their professed mission. Well, sir, they obtained permission to go; and on a certain night, by the help of emigrant aid societies, they started. On that night there were three millions of people started out from Egypt. There were among them six hundred thousand men capable of bearing arms. But Pharaoh said that was too much. These men were emigrating in too large masses, and he started out after them—not to control them at the ballot-box, but to hinder them from going. But he did not hinder them. They started out for the promised land, and they did not go directly there. In the course of two years, however, they came to a river, which only separated the promised land. They were not, however, fit to enter, and they turned back into the wilderness; and, after thirty-eight years, these six hundred thousand men, capable of bearing arms, again arrived at the promised land; they crossed the river, and freedom was theirs. They were then trained men—every man trained to his place.

There is a body of men—not going out of Egypt—but from the northern country to the West. They are not going there armed. They are in practice unacquainted with arms; but they will have their training if it be necessary. They will break the depths of the forest gloom as they tramp their way through the wilderness, and the wilderness will shake beneath their tread, because it will be the tread of a host of freemen. But there will be no going back.

Well, we are told that northern men have always backed out, and that they will back out on this occasion. No, sir; we have got where we cannot back out. Why taunt the men who hold for the right of the admission of Kansas into the Union as men lacking courage and high patriotic spirit? They are descendants of good men always earnest in the cause of freedom. Heman Allen, as one of the Representatives of Vermont, showed himself a strong assailant of slavery at the time of the admission of Arkansas, and it was thought fit to sneer at him as buried "way off up in the mountains." Go and stand by the grave of Heman Allen. There will be presented one of the finest scenes ever presented to the eye of

man. Could you lengthen your vision, and clip the top of the mountain forests, you might see Arnold on his perilous way to Quebec. You may see him wounded. You may see where Wolfe fell, and where Montgomery died. You may track that army when pestilence hung over it and death was dripping from her wings. You will see Burgoyne starting his career on the lake, and making his way down to Saratoga. Then you will see him returning, and the splendid presents for the Indians, brought by him, disposed of in a manner and for a purpose far different from that for which they were intended, just as the marble brought into Greece to rear a monument at Marathon. That monument went up on the same spot, but it went up to show the victory of the Greeks and the vanquishment of the Persians. From that spot you may see the battle of Bennington. You may see that fleet going down Lake George in the French war, with its music, and its banners flying. You may see the battle of Plattsburgh. You may see the spot where Scott won his glory. There is the place where sleeps the free-man Allen.

There is another thing on which I wish to speak. I refer to the emigrant aid societies. The largest emigrant aid society ever known is the Government of the United States. It began its career to stimulate immigration more than fifty years ago. How? In protecting squatters, making pre-emption laws, homestead bills, and giving donations of the public lands to actual settlers. Just to make the point clear, let me refer to what has been done in reference to the Territory of Oregon. In 1852 we passed a law giving to every actual settler in that Territory, if single, three hundred and twenty, or, if married, six hundred and forty acres. It was to continue for two years; but when that time had expired, it was extended two years more. It expired in December last by its own limitation. Look at it. Six hundred and forty acres to every man who would go to Oregon! Two hundred thousand acres were pledged as a gift to actual settlers, if they would go there. President Pierce takes the executive chair. I suppose he knows what has been done; yet, notwithstanding this, when a little emigrant aid society is seen in Massachusetts, the President, and all in authority, are in the utmost consternation. They are raising signals of distress, and sending proclamations all over the land. What for? What is the matter? They want to stop emigration from Massachusetts to the West—an emigration which has been stimulated for the past half century by acts of Congress. Look at the consistency of conduct there is here. But they do not care a rush for these aid societies. A bird feigns to be wounded, and lures the hunter far from the spot where she was first seen. She goes limping, fluttering, and screaming, to attract attention. Why does she do so? She wants to prevent her nest and its eggs from being touched. That is just the case here. They do not care a fig about these emigrant aid societies. It is only a blind.

I do not intend to occupy my full time now, for I hope, if anything is brought back in the nature of evidence by the commission we have sent to that Territory, I may be able to take part in the discussion then. Indeed, until that masterly report of the minority in the Senate, I could hardly see a single fact upon which you could rest with any degree of reliance whatever. But, I ask you, how were northern emigrants treated? On the 30th of May, 1854, we passed that law for the organization of Nebraska and Kansas. Just twenty-nine days after that, the men of Missouri formed an association to drive out from that Territory, to hurl out of it by force, every man who came into it by the assistance of northern emigrant aid societies. The plan must have been laid, and the knowledge in regard to that law must have been conveyed to that Territory, before the law was passed. Now, what was the welcome which awaited freemen when they went into that Territory? I know it is said that "if you do not like it, stay at home; we will just make that Territory so hot that you cannot stay there; we will go and occupy it ourselves, and make it a slave Territory." But how were they treated? Did they receive at the hands of those who had gone there from the State of Missouri anything like hospitality, anything like courtesy, anything like justice when they went to the strange land? Instead of that, when the first election came off they were driven from the ballot-boxes by force, and those who usurped their places had things their own way.

Now, I maintain that the Kansas people are to blame in some measure. They were altogether too modest. They had a way, up in Vermont, of dealing with intruders from abroad, which is worthy of imitation in spirit, if not in form. New York claimed a portion of that State as her own, nearly to the mountains. They sent there officers to execute the process of that State. The Vermonters told them they could not have such matters going on in their State, and that they must stop. They did not do it. They caught one of the officers and tied him to a tree, and laid upon him what they called a "beech seal," which grows in the woods in the shape of what boys call switches. They gave him a thorough dressing; told him to go home, and if he came there again, he would never leave the State alive; and I never heard of the man's coming back to get the beech seal renewed.